# CYMS TRAINING GUIDE CTG-F06 - END OF DAY PROCESSES (DAR) Updated Apr 04

#### The Process

- 1 Current Attendance Inquiry
- 2 Reservation No Show Fee Posting
- 3 Cash Journal
- 4 G/L Distribution
- 5 Military DAR

**Note:** Attendance Inquiry, Cash Journal, G/L Distribution, and DAR should be run at the end of each day by all programs. No Show Fee Posting should only be run at the end of the day if you use the Hourly Reservation portion of CYMS.

# **Current Attendance Inquiry**

**Path:** Inquiry → CYS → Current Attendance Inquiry

<u>Purpose</u>: Shows children who swiped in but haven't swiped out of your building. At the end of every day it is imperative that NO children are left in your building. Failure to swipe them out at the end of every day will cause that child's next swipe to be a swipe *out* instead of a swipe *in*. This can cause inaccurate meal postings and inaccurate visit statistics.

**<u>Key Point</u>**: This report can be run multiple times in one day to allow programs or managers to "double-check" attendance.

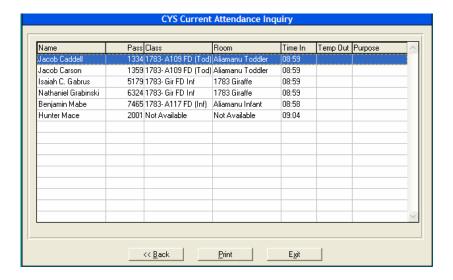


#### **Running the Current Attendance Inquiry**

1 Right-click in the **Location** field. Select *your* building number.

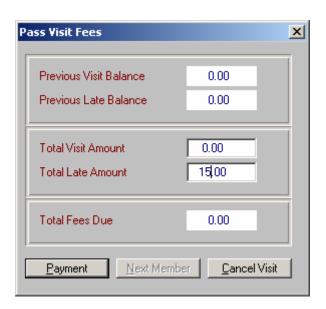
Note: Leaving the Location field blank will show all children swiped in at any location.

- 2 To view the classroom the child is assigned to, select Display CYS Room Information. Selecting this will allow for more sorting/reporting options on the display screen.
- 3 Click Search. If anyone shows up on the list, click Print to print the list or write down the names or pass numbers that appear on the list. The default sort is alphabetical by last name. You can also sort this list by class by clicking the Class header column. If the Class and Room display 'Not Available,' the child is either hourly or not assigned to a classroom.

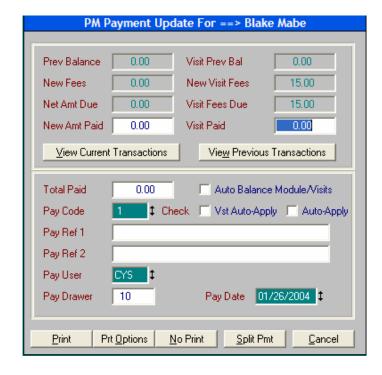


# To Swipe Out "Stranded" Children

- 1 Go to Daily → Pass → Pass Visit Processing.
- 2 Enter the child's last name or pass number and press **Enter**. If you entered the child's last name, select the child on the Family Member Listing screen, then click **Select**. If you typed in a pass number, the system will find the child automatically.
- 3 If it is after your facility closing time, the system will automatically charge a Late Pickup Fee and you will be taken to the **Pass Visit Fees** screen.



a If you do NOT wish to charge a Late Pickup Fee, zero out the fees at this time and click **Payment**. Or, if you wish to accept or adjust the fees do so and click **Payment**. If you zeroed out the fees, you will not visit the payment screen.



- b If you are making a payment against the visit balance, it needs to be made in the Visit Paid field (on the right). More than likely you will not be taking a payment at this time since you probably did not charge the household for not swiping out.
- c Click Print or No Print to finish.
- 4 Repeat Steps 1–3 for any child who didn't swipe out.
- 5 *Important*: Once you think everyone has been swiped out, check the Current Attendance Inquiry again to verify.
- 6 If everything looks good, proceed to the next section.

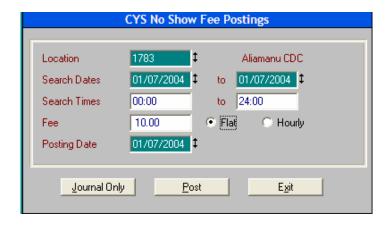
#### **Reservation No Show Fee Post**

Path: Daily → CYS → Resv No Show Fee Posting

Purpose: To identify and/or charge households that made an hourly reservation, but didn't show up for it.

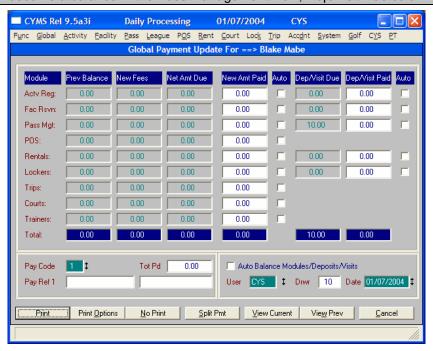
<u>Key Points</u>: This process should be run at the end of every day at all facilities where the CYMS Hourly Care Reservation System is being used and where you charge a "no show" fee to customers who did not show up for their hourly reservations.

#### **Running Reservation No Show Fee Post**



- 1 On the Resv No Show Fee Posting screen:
  - Right click in the Location box and select your building number.
  - Select the Date Range you wish to verify.
  - Search Times: Accept the default times of 00:00 to 24:00.
  - Fee: Enter the amount you wish to charge the customer for not showing up for their reservation, then select whether it is a flat fee or an hourly rate—where the parent gets charged according to the number of hours they scheduled.
    - For example, if you use the hourly option and you enter \$2.00 in the fee block, a household with a 3 hour reservation would get charged \$6.00.
  - Posting Date: Accept the default. This is the date the entry will be made in the customer's transaction history. The system defaults to the current day.
  - Journal Only option: Run the process first in Journal Only mode to show you who will get charged. Note: This process does NOT actually charge the households.
  - Post option: This DOES charge the households and shows you who got charged.

Note: The Fee will become a balance in the Pass Management Row, Dep/Visit Due column.



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2 If everything looks good, proceed to Cash Journal process below.

#### Cash Journal

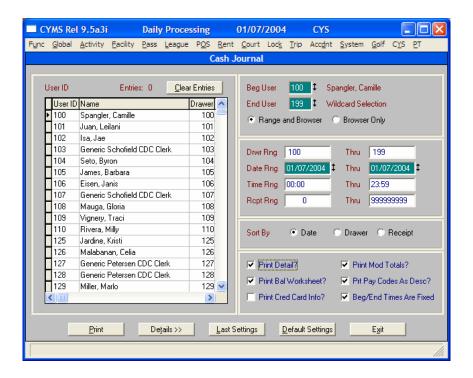
<u>Path</u>: Reports → System → System Financial → Cash Journal (8 ½ x 11)

<u>Purpose</u>: The Cash Journal shows all the money taken in for a given date range. It shows receipts numbers, time of day the transactions were done, the user/drawer who took the money, the household, any payment references that were linked to the transaction and amount of the transaction. It is recommended that a manager run the Cash Journal while the clerk counts the money. Once the clerk's totals match the Cash Journal, the clerk can run the General Ledger Distribution report and Military DAR.

# **Key Points:**

- A Cash Journal can be run multiple times (in the event that you need to make corrections) and for any date range.
- The Cash Journal is run by a User/Drawer range.
- Each program (CDC, SA, YS, etc) has its own user/drawer range.
- To continue, you must know your program's ranges.

**Note:** Some bases require that each user run their own Cash Journal while others allow the report to be run for a range of users who logged in. Follow the appropriate local procedures, but understand that *your User Range will match your Drawer Range*.



#### **Running the Cash Journal**

- 1 On the Cash Journal screen:
  - In the **Beg User** field, enter the first user in your user range.
  - In the End User field, enter the last user in your user range.

# Note: A typical Beg/End User Range for a CDC is 100–199.

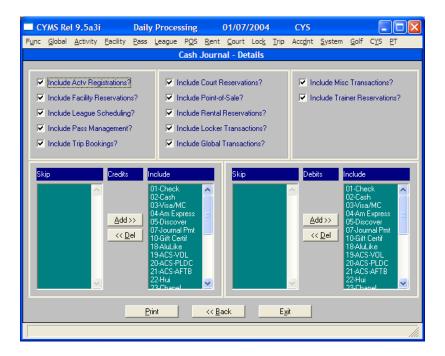
- Toggle on the Range and Browser option to run for the Beg/End User Range.
- Make the Drawer Range match your user range. Example: 100 thru 199.
- Select the **Date Range** you want to report on.
- Accept the default Time Range (00:00 thru 23:59).
- Accept the default Rcpt Range (0 thru 999999999).
- Sort either by Date, Drawer, or Receipt Number.
- Print Detail: We recommend running in detail unless running for a large date range. Toggle on to print Detail, un-toggle for a summary cash report.

The **Detail** option will print the following information on your report: Date, Time, Receipt Number, Drawer Number, Module, Debit/Credit, Payment Type, User ID, Household/Organization Name, Payment Reference and the Transaction Amount for each transaction that took place within the selected ranges.

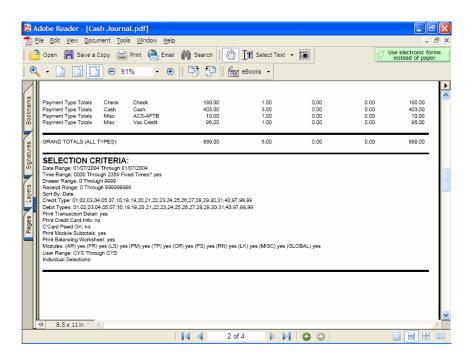
- Toggle the Print Bal Worksheet? option to print a worksheet that can be used to help the clerk tally bills and coins. Un-toggle if you don't want to print this worksheet.
- Toggle the **Print Credit Card Info?** option if you want to print credit card information on the report. You will be prompted to enter a credit card password in order to access this feature.
- Toggle the Print Mod Totals option to print the total amount received by pay type for each module.
- Select the Print Pay Codes as Desc option to print pay type descriptions instead of codes.
   For example, Cash instead of Pay Code 2.
- Accept the default setting for the Beg/End Times Are Fixed option. This option only applies
  when you have selected a date range including more than one day. Select this option to make
  the time range apply to each day. If you DE-select this option the begin time applies to the
  begin date and the end date applies to the end date.

For example, if you select the date range 4/20/2000–4/21/2000 and a time range of 10:00 AM–05:00P a transaction that took place at 08:00 AM on 4/20/200 would NOT display if this option was toggled on.

2 Click Details.



- Details>>: This option allows you to see/change which modules and pay codes on which you
  are running the report. It is recommended that you run the report for All Modules with All Pay
  Codes on the Include side of the Debit and Credit section.
- Click Print when all the parameters are set, then print or preview the report.



 Just above the Selection Criteria section at the bottom of the Cash Journal is a section called Payment Type Totals. For each Pay Code, you are trying to balance to the Net Amount column, NOT the Total Credit or Debit column. **Note:** If the cash, check, etc. in your drawer doesn't match the Net Amount on the Cash Journal, you need to research why *before* continuing. Do not run the General Ledger Distribution Report or DAR until these match.

- 3 If your drawer count does NOT match the Cash Journal, here are some possible causes:
  - You ran the report on the wrong user/drawer range.
  - You didn't include all the pay types for all modules on the Details screen.
  - You ran for the wrong date.
  - You took in cash but put into CYMS as a check or vice-versa. See the Payment Reversal section of the Payments document.
  - You put money in your drawer, but didn't enter the payment in CYMS.

# **General Ledger Distribution Report**

<u>Path</u>: Reports → System → System Financial Reports → GL Dist (Detail)

<u>Purpose</u>: The General Ledger Dist Report shows the distribution of all the money taken in for a given date range. It shows the general ledger account code (or GLAC) where the money went, the cost center, receipt number, pay code, the user who took the money, any payment references that were linked to the transaction, and amount of the transaction.

Clerks will use the General Ledger Dist Report to balance against their Cash Journal. If the GL and Cash Journal match, you can then run the Military DAR.

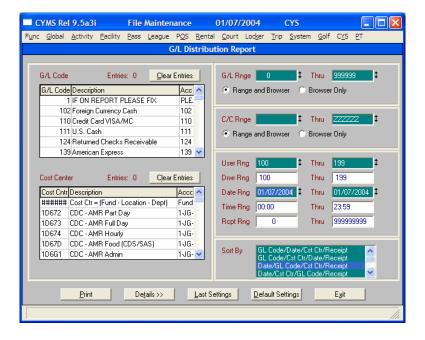
For example, if the Cash Journal says you took in \$2,468, the GL Distribution Report should show that you distributed \$2,468.

**Important Note:** For the Cash Journal and the GL Distribution Report to balance, you must run both reports for the same *user/drawer range*, same *date range*, same *modules*, same *Pay codes*, etc. Using unmatched settings is the primary cause for these two reports not to balance.

#### **Key Points:**

- A GL Report can be run multiple times (in the event you need to make corrections) and for any date range.
- The GL Report is run by a User/Drawer range.
- Each program (CDC, SA, YS, etc) has its own user/drawer range.
- To continue, you must know what your program's ranges are.

**Note:** Some bases require that each user run their own general ledger while others allow the report to be run for a range of users who logged in. Follow the appropriate local procedures, but your user range must match your drawer range.

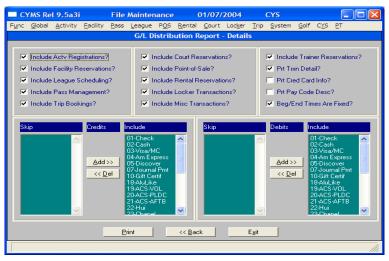


#### **Running the GL Distribution Report**

- 1 On the GL Report screen, follow the guidelines below (make sure you use the exact same settings you used on your Cash Journal):
  - G/L Range: Should default to 0 thru 999999. Do not change unless directed by VSI.
  - C/C Range: Should default to blank thru zzzzzz. Do not change unless directed by VSI.
  - Range and Browser: Toggle this for both the GL and CC (Cost Center) range.
  - User Rng: Enter the first user in your user range thru the last user in your user range.

# Note: A typical Beg/End User Range for a CDC is 100-199.

- Drwr Range: Make the Drawer Range match your user range. Example: 100 thru 199.
- Date Range: Select the Date or Dates you wish to report on.
- Time Range: Accept the default. The Time should default to 00:00 thru 23:59.
- Rcpt Range: Accept the default. The Receipt Range should default to 0 thru 999999999
- Sort By: Accept the default. This is how the report gets sorted.
- Click Details.

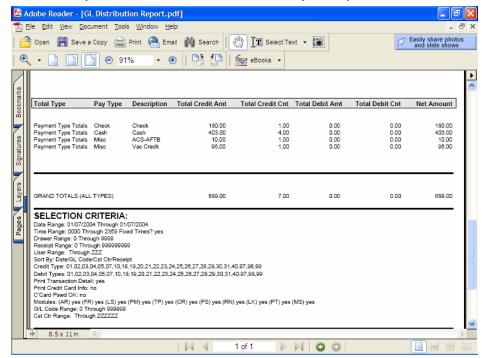


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 Details: This option allows you to see/change the modules and pay codes on which you are running the report. It is recommended that you run the report for All Modules with All Pay Codes on the Include side of the Debit and Credit section.

**Note:** For the Cash Journal and GL to balance, you must run the reports for the same modules, pay codes, etc.

• When all the parameters are set, click **Print**, then print or preview.



 Just above the Selection Criteria at the bottom of the General Ledger report is a section called Payment Type Totals. For each Pay Code, you are trying to balance to the Net Amount Column NOT the Total Credit or Debit Column.

**Note:** The Net Amount columns (on the far right) for each pay code must match identically on the Cash and GL Report. If they do NOT match you need to research why *before* continuing.

- 3 If your Cash and GL Net Amounts don't match, here are some possible causes:
  - You restricted the GL Range or Cost Center range.
  - Your User/Drawer range is different than what was done on the Cash Journal.
  - You included different Pay Types and/or Modules when you ran the Cash Journal.
  - You ran for a different date, time or receipt range than was done on the Cash Journal.
- 4 If all these things look good and the Cash and GL still don't match, run a Cash/GL Comparison Report.
  - Go to Reports → System → System Financial Reports → Cash/GL Comparison Report.



- Run for the proper users, drawers, and date, and toggle to Print Out-Of-Balance Receipts
   Only. Print and preview the report.
- If ANY problems show up in the Status column, call VSI.
- If NO problems show up in the Status column and the Total GL and Total Cash match, try running your GL Report/and or Cash Journal again. They should match.

The following is a screen shot of Cash and GL that are in balance:

XVSI Print / Preview <u>File</u> <u>H</u>elp Print Select Printer Exit This document conforms to the privacy act of 1974: 10 USC 30 31" Wheeler CYS CYMS Page: Run Date: 01/07/04 G/L - CASH OUT-OF-BALANCE REPORT Run Time: 12:44 User: CYS G/L Amount Cash Recpt Total Status Receipt # Total All Transactions \$689.00 \$689.00 SELECTION CRITERIA: Date Range ---- 01/07/2004 Through 01/07/2004 Time Range ---- 0000 Through 2359

Drawer Range --- 0 Through 9999

Receipt Range -- 0 Through 99999999

User Range ---- CYS Through CYS Print Only Out-Of Balance Transactions --- Yes

Printer: \\\VSI-SUPPORT\Support Laser | Font: Courier New | Font Size: 12 | Lines/Page: 58 | Pages: 2 | File: c:\\report CYS |

You should run the Military DAR only when the Cash and GL match.

# Military DAR

Path: Reports → System → System Financial Reports → Military DAR

<u>Purpose</u>: The Military DAR Report shows the distribution of all the money taken in for a given date range. This report sorts by cost center; the GL Distribution Report sorts by GL.

#### **Key Points:**

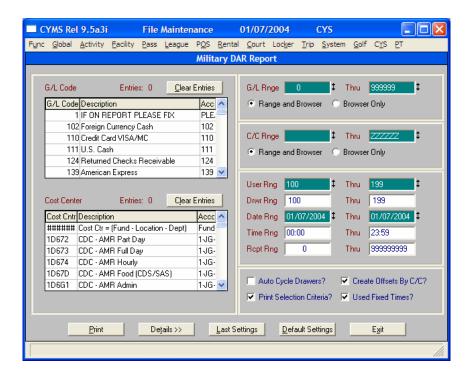
- A Military DAR can be run multiple times (in the event that you need to make corrections) and for any date range.
- The Military DAR is run by a User/Drawer range.
- Each program (CDC, SA, YS, etc) has its own user/drawer range.
- To continue, you must know what your program's ranges are.

**Note:** Some bases require that users each run their own DAR; other bases allow the report to be run for a range of users who logged in. Follow the appropriate local procedures, but understand that your User Range will match your Drawer Range.

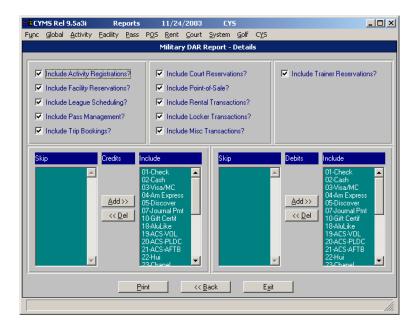
**Note:** When the Military DAR is sent to finance, it should NOT contain any hand written notes. *If you make pen and ink changes you will have financial problems.* 

#### Running the DAR

1 On the Military DAR Report screen, follow the guidelines below.



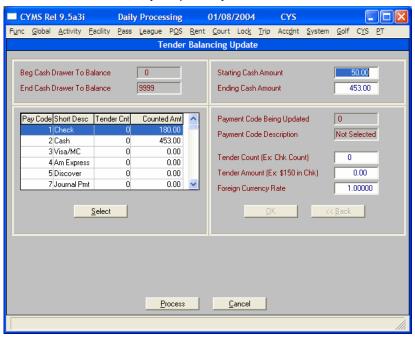
- In the G/L Range fields, leave the defaults (0 thru 999999). Do not change unless directed by VSI
- In the C/C Range field, leave the defaults (blank thru zzzzzz). Do not change unless directed by VSI.
- Toggle the Range and Browser option for both the GL and Cost Center range.
- User Rng: Enter the first user in your user range thru the ending user in your user range. (Example: A typical Beg/End User Range for a CDC is 100-199)
- Make the **Drawer Range** match your user range (e.g., 100 thru 199).
- Select the **Date Range** you wish to report on.
- Accept the default **Time Range** (00:00 thru 23:59).
- Accept the default Rcpt Range (0 thru 99999999).
- Leave the Auto Cycle Drawers option un-toggled.
- Toggle on the Print Selection Criteria option. The selection criteria prints on the last page of the report and shows how you ran the DAR. This is especially useful if your DAR doesn't match your Cash and GL.
- Toggle on Create Offsets By C/C.
- The **Used Fixed Times** option applies only when you have selected a date range that includes more than one day. Select this option to make the time range apply to each day. For example, if you select the date range 4/20/02 4/21/02 and a time range of 10:00 17:00, a transaction that took place at 08:00 on 4/20/02 would NOT display if this option was toggled on. If you DEselect this option, the begin time applies to the begin date and the end date applies to the end date.
- 2 Click **Details>>** button.



 Details: This option allows you to see/change which modules and pay codes you are running the report for. We recommend running for All Modules with All Pay Codes on the Debit and Credit Include Side.

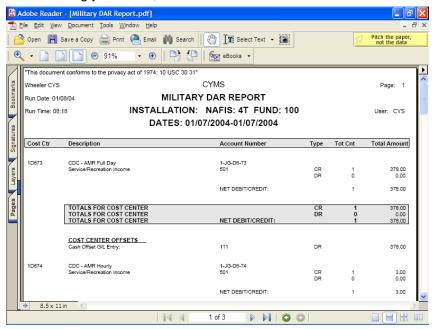
**Note:** For the DAR to balance to the Cash Journal and GL, you must run the reports for the same modules, pay codes, users, drawers, etc.

3 When you click **Print** and select your printer you will be taken to a Tender Balancing screen.

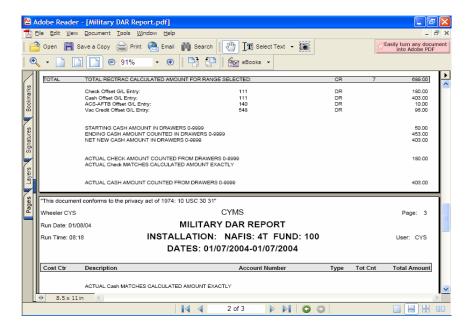


- Starting Cash Amount: Enter your change fund here—the amount you start with in your drawer.
- Ending Cash Amount: Enter the total amount of cash you counted in your drawer, including your starting cash.

- For the rest of the pay codes that showed up on your Cash Journal, double click the pay code
  on the left side of the screen, Tab to the Tender Amount field, enter the amount for that pay
  code and click OK. This should update the Counted Amount Column on the left side of the
  screen for that pay code. Repeat for all pay codes that showed on the Cash Journal including
  Vacation Credits, Agency Payments, Employee Discounts, etc.
- 4 When done entering your totals, click **Process** and **Yes** to continue.



• The DAR is broken down into sections by cost center. Each section shows the debits and credits that hit the cost center as well as the cost center offsets. Cost center offsets show which pay codes (cash, check, credit card, etc) were used to pay into that cost center. The account number connected to the offset is extremely important information for your finance department. If the pay code is an agency code or a vacation credit, the offset account will likely be an accounts receivable account or a discount account respectively. It is extremely important that Finance sees these offsets.



- Near the bottom of the report there is a Section that called \*TOTAL\* Total RecTrac Calculated Amount for the Range Selected.
- The amount should/must match the Net Amount at the bottom of the Cash Journal and GL Report. If it doesn't, you will probably be over or short in the detail farther down the report and more than likely need to re-run the report.
- The next section shows Offset Entries for each tender type you processed for the given date range. The dollar amount next to them is a CYMS calculated total—not what you told the system you had on the Tender Balancing screen. This is the amount of cash, check, etc. that you should be depositing and the account where they should be deposited.
  - Starting Cash Amount in Drawers: This is the amount you entered on the Tender Balancing Screen.
  - Ending Cash Amount Counted: This is the amount you entered on the Tender Balancing Screen.
  - Net New Cash: The system subtracts the Starting Cash from the Ending Cash to get the New Cash in your drawer.
- Actual Check Amount Counted: This is the amount you entered on the Tender Balancing Screen.
- Actual Check Amount Matches Exactly: This is what you want to see. On that Pay Code you balance to CYMS.

**Note:** Your goal is to match EXACTLY for all pay codes. DARs should not be submitted with overages or shortages unless you are truly over or short.

- 5 If your DAR shows any pay code that is over or short, here are some possible causes:
  - You restricted the GL range or cost center range.
  - Your user/drawer range is different than what was done on the Cash Journal and General Ledger Distribution.
  - You included different pay types and/or modules when you ran the Cash Journal and General Ledger Distribution.
  - You ran for a different date, time, or receipt range than was done on the Cash Journal and General Ledger Distribution.
  - You entered the wrong Pay Code totals on the Tender Balancing screen.

Remember, if you balanced to your Cash Journal and the Cash Journal and General Ledger match, the only way the DAR could be over or short is if your ranges or pay code totals were entered wrong.

If you still can't make sense of it, call VSI.

You will need to provide a faxed copy of the Cash Journal, GL Distribution Report, and DAR.

# **End of Day Questions & Answers**

# Q1: There are Cost Centers showing on my DAR report that aren't mine. Why is this happening?

**A1:** In a network environment, a customer has the ability to make payments at any building that has a connection to the CYMS database.

For example: a household has a balance of \$100. \$20 of it is a SA balance and \$80 of it is a CDC balance. The customer pays \$90 at the CDC. Regardless of *where* the customer pays, some money is going to end up in the SA cost center. In the above scenario, the maximum amount of money that could end up in the CDC cost center is \$80 because that is the amount they owe for the CDC enrollment. If the clerk paid the entire CDC balance, there still would be \$10 left to distribute. The only place left to put it is towards the SA enrollment. So, the CDC clerk's DAR would show \$80 to the CDC cost center and \$10 to the SA cost center.

A second possibility for the above example: If the clerk paid the entire SA balance first, \$20 would end up in the SA cost center and \$70 would end up in the CDC cost center.

# Q2: There is a cost center called CYMS Advance Payments or the General Fund showing on my DAR. What is that and why is it there?

**A2:** When someone pays more than is due, a household credit is created. Accounting-wise, that money will sit as a credit in the CYMS Advance Payment (Army) or General Fund (Navy) general ledger account and cost center. The money will stay there until a charge is incurred on the household. At that time, the money will be debited out of the Advance Payment or General Fund account and credited to the proper revenue account. *This is not a mistake; it is how the system works.* 

#### Q3: I have a hard time getting my Cash, GL Distribution Report, and DAR to match. What can I do?

**A3:** When these reports don't match (provided the Cash/GL Comparison has no problems on it) it is almost always due to one report being run for different parameters than the other. "Different parameters" means one or both are being run for the wrong user/drawer range, time range, date range, pay code range, etc.

If the DAR shows you over or short, again this is almost always due to range issues or data input mistakes on the Tender Balancing Update screen.

The Selection Criteria section at the bottom of the reports is a great resource to quickly check the ranges you used when you ran them; you will often find the problem right away.